

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8, 1853.
Mr. COBDEN, like many other successful politicians, has, more than once, chosen the pamphlet as the vehicle of facts and arguments which could not in their entirety be effectively enunciated orally. His latest effusion of this description appeared last week, under the title of "1793 and 1853, in Three Letters." It appears that Mr. COBDEN, a short time ago, received a sermon delivered upon the death of the Duke of WELLINGTON, in which the Duke was spoken of as an instrument raised up by Providence to rescue the nations of Europe from the usurpation of NAPOLEON. Upon reading this sermon, Mr. COBDEN determined to write a series of letters to the preacher, contesting this point, and uses the opportunity to deliver his opinions upon the alleged unfriendliness of the French nation towards England at the present day. From *Hansard*, the *Parliamentary Debates*, and other sources he draws materials to show that England was the aggressor in the war with France in 1793, and deduces the conclusion that such war "was hatched upon the Continent in the secret councils of despotic courts, and fed from the industry of England, by her then oligarchical Government; that its object was to deprive the French people of the right of self-government, and to place their liberties at the disposal of an arbitrary King, a corrupt Church, and a despotic aristocracy." Mr. COBDEN seems to think that it is a most complete delusion for English people to imagine that they have been a peace-loving nation; on the contrary, he says:

"We have been the most combative and aggressive community that has existed since the days of the Roman dominion. Since the Revolution of 1789 we have expended more money than the most powerful nation upon war, not one of which has been upon our own shores, or in defence of our hearts and homes. 'For so it is,' says a not unfriendly foreign critic, 'other nations fight on or near their own territory; the English everywhere.' From the time of old *Frederick*, who, when he found himself surrounded by the English, exclaimed that he was among a people who 'loved war better than peace, and where strangers were well received,' down to the day of our amiable and adoring visitor, the author of the *Sketch Book*, who in his pleasant description of *John Bull* has portrayed him as always fumbling for his cudgel whenever a quarrel arises among his neighbors, this pugnacious propensity has been invariably recognised by those who have studied our national character. It reveals itself in our historical favorites, in the unpopularity of the mad-cap Richard, Henry of Agincourt, the haughty Chatham, and those monarchs and statesmen who have been most famous for their warlike propensities. It is displayed in our monuments for numerous monuments to warriors, even at the doors of our courts of commerce; in the frequent memorials of our battles, in the names of bridges, streets, and omnibuses; but above all in the display which public opinion tolerates in our metropolitan cathedral, whose walls are decorated with the effigies of battle, and the storming of towns and charges of bayonets, where horses and riders, ships, cannon, and musketry realize by turns, in a Christian temple, the fierce struggle of the siege and the battle-field. Phave visited, I believe, all the great Christian temples in the capitals of Europe; but my memory fails me if I leave any thing to compare with it. Mr. LAYARD has brought us some very similar works of art from Nineveh, but he has not informed us that they were found in Christian churches."

Respecting the present state of affairs in FRANCE he says: "When told that the present Emperor possesses absolute and irresponsible power, I answer by citing three things which he could not, if he would, accomplish: he could not endow with lands and titles one religion as the exclusively privileged religion of the State, although the pope for the privilege of the Roman Catholic Church, which comprises more than nine-tenths of the French people; could not create an hereditary peerage, with estates entailed by a law of primogeniture; and he could not impose a tax on successions, which should apply to personal property only, and leave real estate free. Public opinion in France is an insuperable obstacle to any of these measures becoming law; because they outrage that spirit of equality which is the sacred and inviolable principle of 1789. Now, if Louis Napoleon were to declare his determination to carry these three measures, which are all in *violation* of the French constitution, as a part of his imperial regime, his throne would not be worth twenty-four hours of the chase; and nobody knows this better than he and they who surround him. I am penning these pages in a maritime county. Stretching from the sea right across to the verge of the next county, and embracing great part of the parish in which I sit, are the estates of three proprietors, which extend in almost unbroken masses for upwards of twenty miles. The residence of one of them is surrounded with a walled park ten miles in circumference. Not only could not Louis Napoleon create three such, enclaved estates in a province of France, but were he to declare himself favorable to such a state of things, it would be fatal to his popularity. Public opinion, by which alone he reigns, would instantly abandon him. Yet this landed system flourishes in all our counties without opposition or question. And why? The poorest cottager on these estates feels that his personal liberty is sacred, and he cares little for equality; and here, I will repeat, that I would rather live in a country where the aristocracy is in favor of individual freedom is jealously cherished, than be without it in the enjoyment of all the principles of the French Constituent Assembly."

Mr. COBDEN's ably written pamphlet closes with a protest against the eagerness shown by many clergymen to eulogize the late departed warrior in express pulpit discourses. He says that the Duke's highest notion of duty was submission to the orders of a superior, and that he held the duty of the commander of an army to be submission to the orders of his Sovereign, through the Government, thus making the general-in-chief as much a machine as the private soldier in the ranks. Mr. COBDEN thinks that the only general who ought to receive such encomiums as have been showered upon the late Duke of WELLINGTON is he who fights upon the principle of defending the right; who takes arms in a really just and necessary war; who is convinced of the correctness of the cause for which he contends and hazards life. We admit the abstract truth of this mode of argument, but we feel that as the world is at present constituted it would be impossible to carry it into practice. It is to the glory of WASHINGTON that he could and did do so when he commanded the American army in the war of the Revolution; but had he quite the same conviction of the absolute justice of the cause which he had espoused when he fought under General BRADDOCK in 1754? We think Mr. COBDEN's argument, if carried to its full extent, would break up most of the standing armies of Europe, and perhaps he intends that it should. He says "the Duke did not evidently recognise the responsibility of the commander 'for the moral character of his campaigns. His theory 'of duty gave him military absolutism, and separated 'most completely the man from the soldier.' Mr. COBDEN accords to 'WELLINGTON a dignity and moral worth immeasurably above MANTONROCK or NELSON," but adds, "he would have been, probably, the last to have 'claimed for himself the title of the champion of the liberties of his people.'"

The Registrar's returns for the last quarter of 1852 show that the births were 152,095, the deaths 99,946, and the entire emigration from all the ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration agents 67,913. But it is known that a great proportion of the emigrants who sail from Liverpool are by birth Irish. It is therefore probable that at present the population of Great Britain is a little upon the increase. The number of emigrants who sailed during the year from the ports of the United Kingdom, where there are recording agents, was 350,647; or certainly not less, taking the other ports into account, and taking the year through, than 1,000 a day. The *Daily Advertiser* thus reasons upon this state of things:

"Should this state of things go on, we shall inevitably feel the influence of the same causes which operate so remarkably in the United States. Men and women will rise from the social state; they will be better educated and cultivating, and be worth liberal wages. Good wages will obtain skilled labor, and skilled labor afford better profits to the employer of it. Ingenuity will be taxed to bring more machinery into the operations of life, for the purpose of relieving man from the grosser kinds of toil. With the leisure that will follow from the employment and better remuneration, we may hope for moral improvement and increased social prosperity, bringing with them—as certainly as was, and is, the case in America—the concession to the population of this country of a broader and well-deserved portion of political power."

Mr. LEE STEVENS's apparatus for getting rid of the smoke nuisance in London and other large places has

been exhibited before the city authorities, and is judged worthy of all commendation. Mr. LEE said:

"The invention is applicable to any description of boiler, land or marine, large or small, and requires no more space than a common furnace; and, as compared with other self-heating furnaces, it is infinitely cheaper; indeed, but little more expensive than common furnaces. It is the draught produced by the perfect combustion of the fuel, under the system, will render the furnaces for steamboats or lofty shafts for land furnaces wholly needless. The apparatus might be supplied to river steamboats at a cost not exceeding £20 per vessel."

Mr. FARRADAY, in a late lecture before the Royal Institution upon "the magnetic forces," made the following important announcement:

"A German astronomer has for many years 'been watching the spots on the sun, and daily recording the result. From year to year the groups of spots vary. They are sometimes very numerous, sometimes they are few. After awhile it became evident that the variation in number followed a descending scale through five years, and then an ascending scale through five subsequent years, so that the periodicity of the variations became a visible fact."

As our German friend was busy with his groups of sun-spots, an Englishman was busy with the variations of the magnetic needle. He, too, was a patient recorder of patient observation. On comparing his tabular results with those of the German astronomer, he found that the variations of the sun-spots and the years when the groups were at their maximum, the variations of the needle were at their maximum, and so on through their series. This relation may be coincident merely, or derivative; if the latter, then we connect astral and terrestrial magnetism, and new reaches of science are open to us."

We observe, as the termination of an affair which has excited a great deal of attention, that the Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in the case of *Achille vs. Newman*. After affidavits had been read, the defendant—Dr. Newman—was called upon and sentenced to pay a fine of £100 to the Queen, and to be imprisoned until the fine be paid.

The last returns of the Bank of England exhibit the following statement:—
Decrease of circulation £278,462 at present £23,477,775
An in. of pub. deposits 58,875 " 4,938,754
" of other deposits 445,479 " 13,727,687
" of coin and bullion 247,371 " 19,044,919
" of reserve " 444,007 " 9,831,144

The money market is far from settled. The best bills are discounted at 2½ and 3 per cent.; but bankers prefer lending their money at short dates, as if they mistrusted the duration of the present, though enhanced, low terms. Large arrivals of gold from Australia, or their non-arrival, while shipments of coin to that country and of gold to the continent are taking place, may make great differences in the value of money, and the indications of caution are more numerous than those of confidence. Since these returns were made up the Bank has lost an additional quantity of bullion, and there is more disposition to expect that money will be dearer than cheaper. The *Times* says:

"It is probable that during the next year the changes in the relative abundance or scarcity of money will be more sudden and frequent than at any former period; and it will be an advantage if this should induce the Bank to discount the announcement of fixed rates and adjust the true course of regulating their business in accordance with the actual state of the market from day to day, and the general position of its affairs."

The prices of some leading articles of provisions during the last three months of 1851 and 1852 were—
Wheat, per quarter . . . 36s. 7d. 40s. 3d.
Beef, per pound . . . 4s. 4d. 4s. 4d.
Mutton, per pound . . . 4s. 4d. 4s. 4d.
Potatoes, per ton . . . 70s. 10s. 10s.

There is not any news from any part of Italy. The following curious statement is in circulation, headed *TURKEY*, and said to have been received from Constantinople:

"Abd-el-Kader has not yet terminated his eventful career, but promises to give further trouble to the French. Some time ago M. de Lavalette gave notice to Foad Effendi, the minister of foreign affairs, that he intended to present Abd-el-Kader to the Sultan on the arrival of the former. The foreign minister has replied that such a presentation cannot take place, since Abd-el-Kader is a subject of the Sultan. 'It is true,' he added, 'that the French are *de facto* in possession of Algeria; but it is *de jure* to the Sultan; therefore the Emir will be introduced to his sovereign by one of his Majesty's ministers, and not by a French ambassador.' Another fact comes to light in connection with this subject. It seems that the Sheikh Ibrahim has been asked if the oath of allegiance sworn by Abd-el-Kader to the Emperor is binding. The spiritual head of Islam pronounced the oath invalid, since it was taken by a captive in the hands of hostile infidels; such an oath, to be binding, should be taken in the presence of free Mussulmen."

The overland mail brings no particular news from India. Neither the Barmecide war nor that with the Kaffirs at the Cape of Good Hope is yet terminated. These little wars are very tedious and expensive.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.
Although the physical atmosphere is brighter, and we have a wider horizon than we had last week, when we could scarcely see the cars of horses when we mounted the roof of an omnibus; although the stock market is a little firmer, and the Bank has not realized the "thick coming fancies" of the people "on change" by again advancing the rate of interest, we have yet no clearer views of the intended policy of Ministers than we had last week, although the Parliament will recommence its *pallaver* to-morrow.

The general belief is that we have now secured a patriotic, progressive, and very capable Administration; and sufficient has been put out for it to test the extent to which it possesses these qualifications. It is a favorite idea that "Parliament is omnipotent," but that attribute has never yet been ascribed to the Government; yet the latter almost needs it to enable it to do all that it has been called upon to do. There is, indeed, before Lord ALBANY and his colleagues a task of no ordinary toil and difficulty. In addition to the regular routine duties of their position, which would be more than enough for nine out of ten to attend to, they have to take in hand and effectually deal with the serious and knotty questions of the public defence, law reform, parliamentary reform, administrative reform, the disposal of the criminal population, the administration of India, sundry financial questions, the basis of the future colonial policy, and the principles of the future foreign policy. This position of complicated responsibility will, we hope, ensure the Government forbearance while they are working to accomplish its duties; some consideration if they should partially fail, and gratitude and glory if they succeed. The *Observer* of Sunday last attempts to foreshadow, in the shape of guesses, the forthcoming events of a legislative character. In the first place, it is predicted that the great question of the session of 1853 will be that of popular education; and we are told that, in order to devote himself to the leadership of the House of Commons, and in an especial degree to apply himself to this sacred subject of popular enlightenment, Lord JOHN RUSSELL will resign the seals of the Foreign Office to the Earl of CLARENDON on the 15th instant. The noble Lord, and his two private Secretaries, Mr. ARTHUR RUSSELL and Mr. J. E. BOILEAU, will serve in this good work without salary.

In the second place, Government will redeem its pledge, and turn its immediate attention to the great subject of Parliamentary reform, respecting which the *Observer* very justly says:

"The abuses that have been brought to light in our limited constituencies have reconciled all moderate and sensible politicians to the necessity of improving our present very defective system, and of extending the franchise to numbers sufficient to enable us to combat the possibility of corruption, such as has been so often brought to light. We believe that there is no doubt whatever that, so soon as a well-matured plan can be brought forth, all the most glaring grievances of the present limited plan of election for the Commons House of Parliament will be reformed and set right."

The leading journals appear to have no faith in the rumor that twenty new regiments are to be added to the regular army. It is generally believed that if any addition is to be made to the line it will be merely by keeping up the several regiments to their full complement of rank and file. As to financial questions, they will scarcely be introduced until the next approach of the close of the fiscal year, April 5th. The income tax has been proved to be almost a necessity, but it must be arranged so as to be made more palatable to the industrious and struggling classes of the community, by a more equitable apportionment of its exactions. There will be no need of ingenuity in the devising new taxes. The surplus can be

most steadily devoted to the reduction of those taxes which stand in the way of the extension and expansion of the trade, intercourse, and intelligence of the community. We trust that the Administration will follow steadily the footsteps that have led the nation, so far as they have gone, in a right direction.

With respect to war with France, which some people and some journals seem to apprehend as being more probable, we see little which indicates it at present. The Emperor of the French is certainly a slippery, unceremonious, and very uncertain sort of person to deal with; the tone and temper of the present British Cabinet is decidedly pacific. Lord ALBANY is notoriously anti-French. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is as quiet as a mouse without his ultra eccentricities, and has taken every occasion lately to make the most emphatic enunciation of a determination to maintain peace. The traditions and tendencies of the Peel school are any thing but warlike. Lord PALMERSTON will not be actuated by any blind hatred of LOUIS NAPOLEON. We see nothing warlike "looking in the future" at present; but so erratic a guide as the power and the policy of France that the prospect may be changed long before the 1st of March, and we should not be surprised if the Executive should ask for an augmentation of force. They will not do so without having good reason for their request.

In the absence of any thing domestic of a striking or very interesting description, we give the following curious list of business which has already accumulated on the papers of the House: Reform of Oxford University; the Law of Mortmain; the conduct of Sir James Brooke; the abolition of the taxes on soap, advertisements, and paper and the duties on tea and hops. Mr. BURY is pledged to urge the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal. The county elections bill has to go to a third reading. Mr. ADDERLEY is to call attention to the *Capitol Good Hope*. Mr. BERKELEY will bring forward his bill on motion respecting the ballot; the Marquis of BLANDFORD his scheme for the management of Church property. Sir H. BROWN his motion respecting railway accidents. Mr. WILLIAM CLAY will attack Church rates; Mr. CHATTERS attend to the mismanagement National Gallery; Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE move for an extension of the elective franchise, and urge the good offices of England to procure the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Sir DR. LACY EVANS wants information about Cuba and Rangoon. Mr. EWART will move for the withdrawal of duties upon all articles of food, and for the abolition of the punishment of death. Mr. FAYAT will attack Minister's money; Sir HENRY HALDRE the truck system; and Sir B. HALL Episcopal revenues. Lord ROBERT GRENWICH will aim to abolish the *stipends* annual certificate duty, and Lord HOTHAM urge the expulsion of all Judges of Superior Courts of Equity and Ecclesiastical Courts from the House of Commons. Mr. WILLIAMS will advocate reform of the law of probate and legacy duties. Lord JOCKLEY, Mr. OTWAY, and Sir HENRY MADDOCK have notices about India. Lord DUNDY STUART will move again the shortening of Parliaments, and Mr. LOCKE KING will attempt to assimilate the county franchise with that of the towns. This is a long list, but there yet remain the motions for which no particular day has been fixed. There are the affairs of IRELAND and its Church; there is dreary *Maynooth*; there are all the questions of law reform: oaths, the law of partnership, manning the navy, fire assurance, and the law of settlement; the disposition of the seats in the House of Commons; Sir ALBANS have lost, and the decision of the Opposition against the election of one hundred members of the House. The *Daily News* well observes:

"What varied interests are involved in the questions which will press for a decision during the coming session? What hopes, fears, expectations, are pending its resolution to be come to? What new branches of industry are looking to be freed; what new channels of enterprise to be opened; what irksome trammels wait to be stricken off the growing intelligence of our country and our time? Peers and peasants, landlords and traders—people at home and abroad, in our counties and in outposts—the mild Hindu and the savage Kaffir—men in all ranks and in all quarters, have interests more or less in the decisions of the English Parliament. Greater or smaller the interests and the topics may be, but all are important. Look, for instance, at that one gigantic question of India, in which the welfare of hundreds of millions are involved, and on which—unless startled by the responsibility—Parliament will assuredly run into another error of twenty years' duration. That topic alone would give food for many days' debate. Then, again, on the Cape of Good Hope inquiry may kindle a discussion and decision strengthening which is good or confirming what is abominable in our modes of colonial government; and so on with many another entry on this first programme that now awaits the senatorial performers in St. Stephens."

The Opposition papers appear to wish to make political capital out of Lord PALMERSTON, by trying to convince his Lordship that he has been exceedingly severely treated; first, by being forced out of the Whig Administration by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, then by being arranged out of his long-held post of Foreign Secretary in the ALBANY Administration, and supplanted, first by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and again, as it is understood, by Lord CLARENDON. There is a general belief, however, that Lord PALMERSTON is perfectly satisfied with his position in the present Administration, and that the best understanding exists between him and Lord JOHN RUSSELL respecting any thing which occurred under the Whig regime. The *Morning Chronicle* appears to apprehend some difficulty with the ultra Liberal party. It says:

"Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and their friends have recently shown a disposition to throw difficulties in the way of the only practicable Administration for which they might have been expected to feel any sympathy. The small knot of not a few, and a small number of whom they are surrounded will not be disinclined to criticize with severity any Ministerial measure to which plausible exception can be taken."

A systematic hostility to such a Government, founded on its refusal to adopt the crochets of a singular and unpopular sect, would ensure the warlike and the intolerant rump of the late Irish Brigade. Nothing short of a general difference of political opinion can justify organized opposition; and before a Ministry can be endangered, it is necessary that some Parliamentary party shall be prepared to assume the reins of power."

The *Morning Post* and the *Standard* say that such a party, "prepared to assume the reins of power," does exist; that it consists of 310 members, and will be greatly augmented by the result of the pending petitions. This war of words will, however, soon have a practical result; the debates in Parliament will, during the next week, show whether Lord ALBANY can depend upon the friends of Lord PALMERSTON, and of Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT, as firm and cordial allies or not; and whether Lord DUNDY can rely upon the 310 members, who were returned to Parliament as supporters of protection, continuing to fight under his flag, now the powerful warrior which united them has been abandoned.

Mr. COBDEN has been indulging in some of those vagaries about peace, national defences, national arbitrament of disputes, and the temper and intention of the present ruler of FRANCE, which tend greatly to diminish his usefulness, by causing his friends to doubt the soundness of his judgment. In a speech which he made at the late meeting of the Peace Conference at Manchester he offered to test the sincerity of those who differed from him in opinion as to the probability of invasion, by giving a legal bond to pay down £10,000 when invasion takes place, to the person who would undertake to pay one shilling a week, as a subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, till that event does occur. Lieutenant General BROTHERTON, of the British army, accepted the proposal, and Mr. COBDEN directed his solicitor to prepare the bond with the least possible delay, extending his offer to pay the £10,000 when a French invasion shall be attempted. Gen. BROTHERTON has, however, declined accepting the bond, stating that his sole object in taking up Mr. COBDEN's challenge was to test his sincerity, which, having done, he wishes to drop the business, excepting so far that he holds himself bound to pay the weekly subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, which he says he shall feel gratified in paying in support of so benevolent an institution. Thus the Manchester Infirmary gains £22 12s. per annum by this foolish business, which Gen. BROTHERTON, in one sense of the word, loses. The loss to Mr. COBDEN, in the confidence of his friends, cannot be measured by money.

As great interest attaches at the present time to the late changes and actual position of the Banks of England and France, we subjoin a detailed statement of the more important variations which have taken place in the two establishments since the beginning of September last, when the drain upon both appears to have first set in:

Notes in circulation September 9, 11, 22,086,875
Do do do October 9 - 22,242,185
Do do do November 5 - 23,351,145
Do do do January 15 - 23,661,370
Increase £1,574,995; or about 7 per cent.

Notes in circulation September 9 - 615,616,250
Do do do October 14 - 634,938,950
Do do do November 11 - 664,654,150
Do do do January 15 - 686,5,18,978
Increase 70,432,725 francs; or 11½ per cent.

Cash and bullion on hand Sept. 11 - 21,839,644
Do do do Oct. 9 - 21,718,018
Do do do Nov. 6 - 20,895,420
Do do do Jan. 15 - 19,148,507
Decrease £2,745,127; or 13 per cent.

Cash and bullion on hand Sept. 9 - 609,104,254
Do do do Oct. 14 - 595,917,795
Do do do Nov. 11 - 548,939,398
Do do do Jan. 15 - 482,430,728
Decrease 126,673,435 francs; or 21 per cent.

Discounts on private securities Sept. 11 - 11,116,843
Do do do Oct. 9 - 12,429,509
Do do do Nov. 6 - 11,862,335
Do do do Jan. 15 - 14,157,548
Increase £2,940,705; or 27 per cent.

Discounts, private securities, and railways September 9 - 256,652,799
Do do do Oct. 14 - 288,632,471
Do do do Nov. 11 - 309,138,897
Do do do Jan. 15 - 463,326,435
Increase 206,673,726 francs; or 80 per cent.

The *Daily News* says it is obvious that the position of the Bank of France has undergone serious alteration within the last few months, and that the future returns of this establishment must be watched with increased attention. The total advances on securities and commercial bills since the 9th September have risen by 206,673,726, or eight and a quarter millions sterling, whilst the stock of bullion has decreased by 126,673,435, or upwards of five millions sterling. The circulation of notes in the same period has increased by 70,432,725, or more than two and three-quarter millions sterling. The Bank of England has simultaneously suffered a diminution of resources, but in a far smaller proportion, and chiefly for the legitimate purposes of commerce. The principal variations in this establishment consist in an increase of private securities of £3,040,705, with an increase of circulation to the extent of £1,574,995; whilst the bullion has at the same time experienced a diminution of 2,745,127, in the face of large arrivals from Australia. The metallic reserves of both establishments are nearly equal, the Bank of England's stock amounting to 19,148,507, and that of the Bank of France to 19,297,230.

Within the last month most of the gold from Australia has not been sent to the Bank; it has been found advantageous to export it at once—without the Bank paying a toll upon it—to Hamburg, Petersburg, Paris, and other places where we have large payments to make for brandy, wine, hemp, &c. The last returns from the Bank of England show an increase of £237,239 in the public deposits, and a decrease of £961,444 in the private ones. The circulation was £22,938,450, being a decrease of £490,828, and the bullion £19,042,835; showing a diminution of £292,084. There will be a further decrease of upwards of £300,000 in the bullion this week, and the returns of the next, and some succeeding weeks, will also, it is thought, exhibit further decreases. It is not thought probable, however, that there will be any immediate further increase of the rate of interest. The shares market is rather firmer.

Capt. SHERRIN's quartz crusher seems to be an invaluable aid to the gold diggers, since it is not dependent upon either fire or water, and has the great advantage of being small, compact, and easily transferred to its destination. It consists simply of an iron chamber, about ten feet long, five feet broad, and eight feet high. Into one end of this an aperture is made to admit the muzzle of a cannon, which moves backwards and forwards on a plane a few feet in length in front of the machine. The piece of ordnance used, and which may be of any calibre, is charged with lumps of the quartz supposed to contain gold, or any other of the valuable metallic substances which it is desirable to reduce; and having been moved towards the iron chamber, and had its mouth inserted in the aperture already mentioned, the piece is then discharged by means of gun-cotton or gunpowder, and its contents blown with great violence against the further end of the structure, which has the immediate effect of breaking the entire charge of quartz into particles almost as small as tooth-powder, and collecting them on the floor, secure from any unauthorized intrusion from without. The pulverized matter is then carefully swept together, and submitted to the simple and ancient process of winnowing, delicately conducted, by which the gold drops into a receptacle by its own specific gravity, and the refuse is blown away in the fall. We saw lumps of California quartz, and of granite in which copper and iron ore were embedded, instantaneously reduced to powder in the manner described; but the winnowing apparatus, which is the necessary adjunct of the blasting machine, inasmuch as it is to prove the actual value of every atom of quartz submitted to explosion, remains to be perfected.

The chamber, being constructed of iron plates of small size, and easily united or severed, is thereby rendered capable of being moved about with little difficulty from place to place; and it may, besides its primary object, be converted into a dwelling-house, a place of shelter, or a miniature fortress, the hole in which the cannon is inserted for a blast being, if necessary, used for the discharge of a revolver from within by the inmates, either for the protection of themselves or their treasure against an attack from without.

We are assured that the apparatus is capable of reducing and extracting the gold or other metal from thirty or forty tons of quartz per day, without the necessity or use of water; and when, in addition to this, its portable form and simple construction are taken into account, and its immense superiority in these respects over the machinery now in use, and in the effective way in which it does its work, the invention appears to be one well worthy the consideration of persons engaged in gold digging.

Emigration still continues to flow to Australia. Alderman THOMSON said, at a public meeting in London yesterday, that there are now ninety-four ships in the port of London alone fitting out for Australia. There has been nothing of importance reported from FRANCE during the week. The Emperor and his bride have returned to the Tuilleries, and a grand ball, at which five thousand persons were present, has been given for the Majesties at the palace of the Luxembourg by the Emperor. It is represented as having been a most splendid affair.

The returns of French commerce, as given in the *Moniteur*, are satisfactory. The customs duties for 1852 amounted to 139,790,083 francs, being an increase of 22,607,425 francs over 1851, and 15,065,081 francs over 1850. The report of the French Minister of Finance is also encouraging, and appears to have been very well received. The actual deficit is 52,500,000; but as the receipts for the year 1852 produced 66,000,000 more than in 1851, the Minister, without calculating upon the like sum for the present year, thinks it highly probable that his opinion being founded upon a further development of public prosperity, with a firm determination to carry economy into all the expenses of the State; and seeing also that the past month of January the receipts already exceeded the corresponding month of 1852 by 8,500,000 francs that the equilibrium of the budget will be restored before the close of the present year without imposing any additional taxes upon the people. This appears to be saying very little more than "if you do not exceed your income you will not get into debt."

The floating debt of France on the 1st instant was 690,000,000 francs, which M. BISSEAU, the Minister of Finance, does not think too large. The Emperor's promised political amnesty has been published; pardons are decreed to no less than 4,312 persons by name, who are

forthwith to be restored to freedom. There has been much rejoicing and a better state of feeling throughout all Paris in consequence. About forty persons, however, have been arrested during the last two days, who are supposed to have been connected with some political movement. Some persons have been seized by the police for disrespectful observations respecting the Emperor; and some for having in their possession a caricature representing her smoking a cigarette.

The *Albion* of Algiers, a journal often furnished with official information, speaks of a gigantic scheme of colonization, which throws into the shade the projects of the French company to imitate and rival the English East India Company. This journal says:

"According to a correspondence emanating from a good source, the Government intends to throw into Algeria a population of 500,000 colonists, by the aid of 500,000,000 francs, to be taken from the funds of all the beneficent and charitable societies, and especially from associations having philanthropic objects."

The only news from Spain is that Gen. NARVAEZ has resolved not to go to Vienna, but to demand an investigation of his conduct by court-martial.

The conclave of Cardinals at Rome had voted, in secret conclave—eighteen out of twenty-one—in a decided negative against the Pope's going to Paris to crown the Emperor.

The news from Milan is startling. Telegraphic news has reached London, via Paris, that an insurrection broke out at Milan on the 6th instant. It was subdued in the first instance, but afterwards recommenced with redoubled fury. A proclamation bearing MAZZINI's signature had been placarded through the town, and an address signed by KOSSTUZZI very generally circulated. This intelligence occasioned some surprise in the city, for there were no previous rumors of any material excitement in the public mind in Milan. Owing to doubts of the correctness of the news, and regarding it as a stock-jobbing ruse, intended to serve a temporary purpose either here or in Paris, or perhaps in both, the effect was comparatively trifling on the stock market and Exchange. Where the rumor was believed it was thought the movement could have very little effect; the presence of an overwhelming Austrian military force in Northern Italy being considered sufficiently decisive of the result. It is reported, however, that there have lately been some considerable drafts from the Austrian army in Italy, with a view of forming a large corps of observation on the Montenegrin frontier. This morning the papers contain MAZZINI's address to the Italian National Committee, and KOSSTUZZI, in the name of the Hungarian nation, "to the soldiers quartered in Italy." Some of the morning papers consider these documents genuine. They certainly are characteristic of their alleged writers, but have no very decided internal evidence of their authenticity.

FEBRUARY 11.—Parliament reassembled last night. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor gave notice of bills affecting legal reform, and Lord ST. LEONARDS, the late Lord Chancellor, brought forward sundry bills connected with that subject, which were read a first time. Lord DUNDY urged Lord ALBANY to state to the House the measures which he intended to introduce, and added that he (Lord DUNDY) would give his cordial co-operation to any measures which he thought were calculated to promote the public welfare. Lord ALBANY said he had already informed the House the general principles upon which the Government would be carried on, and that he did not think it necessary to make any further statement. In the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL indicated the course the Government meant to pursue. [Already given in our paper.]

The *Times* appears to be very well satisfied with this programme, saying that if Parliamentary reform had been introduced, the debate upon it would have consumed the session, to the great injury of many important matters which press for immediate attention.

A new Parliamentary office is to be created—that of Deputy Speaker—to provide for the non-attendance of the Speaker from sickness or other disability. Sir GEORGE GRAY is spoken of for the office.

The French Government has received a telegraphic despatch dated the 8th, stating that the insurrection at Milan had been suppressed, and that Turin and Piedmont are tranquil.

The Spanish elections are proceeding favorably for the Government.

The *Trieste Zeitung* says that the war in Montenegro will soon be at an end.

The only news brought by the overland mail is that the province of Pegu is annexed to the East India British territory.

A great company is getting up in London for opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the Isthmus of Darien, by a ship canal without locks. Capital £15,000,000. The Directors announced is a most wealthy and respectable one.

The best news from France is general tranquillity and an advance in prices and confidence at the Paris Exchange.

Business in United States stocks this week has been moderate, and the market does not present any reportable change.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 10, 1853.

We have had since the date of my last an interesting specimen of the *modus operandi* by which, under the despotic regime which now presses upon France, Government proposes to maintain the public peace and detect and punish all opposition. On Sunday morning, just before day, a body of some two hundred policemen might have been seen silently issuing from the gloomy inclosure of the Prefecture of Police rue de Jerusalem, and as soon as they found themselves upon the broad quay opposite, to break into thirty or forty distinct squads, and, wrapped closely in their dark blue cloaks, each squad under the command of a chief, to move off rapidly, without further concert, to as many different points of the capital. It was evidently no ordinary police duty that they were engaged in. They passed on quickly, paid no attention to what was going on around them, and cast no scrutinizing glances upon belated passers-by, like their brethren on usual night service. What, then, was their errand? Why, they were going to rouse from their beds some thirty or forty gentlemen who were suspected by Government of being the secret Paris correspondents of Belgian, German, Swiss, and Italian journals, and of being the authors of those numerous libels and epigrams, *nouvelles à la main*, which, manuscript, lithographed, or engraved, have during the last three weeks flooded Paris to the prejudice of the Empress Eugénie. They were going to arrest those gentlemen, break open their drawers, and seize all their papers, in hope of finding something more conclusive than mere suspicion for the conviction of these persons. But what, you will ask, directed suspicion so suddenly and so certainly upon these persons, who belong to no one party, but are of all parties, and notoriously as much opposed to each other as all may be supposed to be to the Government. They were known to be in the habit of receiving letters from abroad containing libellous printed matter against the Emperor and Empress, and extracts from foreign papers that would not be permitted to be distributed in France if sought to be introduced in the ordinary way as printed matter. And how did the Government arrive at the knowledge of these facts? Through its police. And the police? By the very simple procedure of opening at their post office letters to the address of the gentlemen suspected. On Sunday and Monday these exceedingly arbitrary arrests spread consternation through Paris, and the unfavorable effect was felt at the *bourse*. The gentlemen arrested are the greater number of them *Legitimists*; but the editorial corps of the *Journal des Debats* (Orleanist) has seen one of its members taken, M. TISSOT, and the *Siecle* (Republican) one of its corps, M. PELLERIN. Almost the whole of the late editorial corps of the defunct *Journal Le Courrier* were included in the *razzia*, the Duke of Rovigo, the Count D. Mirabaud, Count Coetlogon, and MM. Virmaire, La Pierre, and Villermont, all Legitimists. Among the seized